

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

The citizens of Louisville should be alarmed at the efforts made by rival cities to attract the trade and travel which naturally point to this place. The railroads passing through the Southern States to New Orleans, those projected by the city of St. Louis especially, the Pacific railroad and the one intended to run along the west bank of the Mississippi river, the Illinois Central railroad in connection with either the Mississippi river or the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and finally the Evansville railroad, are all intended to catch and divert from us the great stream of trade and travel continually flowing between the North and South. Louisville, on account of its central position at the Falls of the Ohio, possesses natural advantages over any of those cities in reference to this trade, and it is only necessary for her to expend comparatively a small sum of money to secure it all time to come. We design to point out briefly what policy should be pursued by us in reference to the railroads designed to terminate here, and some of the advantages that would flow from it.

It is admitted that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is again in a hopeful condition. The branch to Lebanon will be completed during the next year. Knoxville, the present terminus of an extensive system of Southern railroads, is pushing a railroad in this direction, thirty-two miles of which are already contracted for, and it is certain that the connecting link between Lebanon and the State line must be soon provided for. The business which will be done by such a road passing from the Northwest to the Southeast, through a district rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and now nearly deprived of the ordinary means of communication, must be very large. The consolidation of the two companies extending from Memphis in this direction secures the construction of the road leading from Memphis through Clarksville to our State line, leaving the distance to Bowling Green only about forty-five miles, for which Logan county has already subscribed three hundred thousand dollars; and the remainder necessary to construct it, the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad are assured, can be easily obtained in that region. In connection with the railroad leading from Memphis through Little Rock to the western line of Arkansas, and perhaps to the Pacific Ocean, and a daily line of first-class steamers from New Orleans to Memphis, the business passing from this branch will be almost unlimited. The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Road believe, if in December or January next Louisville will subscribe another million of stock, with the present means of the Company and such as could be obtained on loan, the main stem can be finished to Nashville. Before that time Nashville will be in railroad connection with Knoxville, Wilmington, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Mobile, New Orleans, Vicksburg; and projected railroads from Vicksburg through Louisiana with the Pacific Railroad through Texas. Then if Louisville would subscribe two hundred thousand dollars to the Lexington and Big Sandy Road, and thus secure its completion, she will be upon one of the only two main lines of railroad extending from Baltimore through the slave States to the extreme southwestern part of the Union, and perhaps to the Pacific. The Directors of the Jeffersonville and Fort Wayne Railroad say, if Louisville would assist them to purchase iron enough for fifty-three miles of their road, it could be soon completed, and Louisville placed in direct connection with Detroit. The completion of these roads would insure the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at the falls, the only point below Wheeling where it can be made.

Under our present treaties with Great Britain, and the gigantic improvements undertaken by England in the Canadas, the trade which in a few years will be concentrated at Detroit in all probability will be immense. British goods are already passed in bond through Portland into Canada, and the amount will be indefinitely increased over the Grand Trunk railway, destined to be the great central highway of Canada, extending from Halifax over the Victoria Bridge at Montreal through Quebec and Toronto to Detroit. Detroit will then become a principal point for the distribution of British goods in the West. Already the merchants of Detroit purchase groceries in this market. Upon the present circuitous routes Southerners in great numbers resort to the North to see the interesting scenery of Upper Canada and the Lakes. In their turn Northerners will leave their frozen latitudes and pass to the sunny South upon the convenient routes we have sketched. We reiterate the opinion which we have expressed, that the advantages which are offered to Louisville by these railroad connections are such as cannot be secured so easily by any other city in the Union.

**THE DISCUSSION AT NEWCASTLE.**—We had the pleasure of hearing the Congressional candidates at Newcastle on Monday last. We have rarely listened to an abler or more eloquent debate. Col. Marshall, as has been stated by our correspondent, opened the discussion in a speech of characteristic power and adroitness, which was received with marked interest by the immense throng in attendance. He affirmed, first, that the American party had nationalized itself at Philadelphia; second, that Americans should rule America; and, third, that Catholic proscription should be proscribed. The first point he elaborated at great length and with fine effect, the second he urged with several kindling bursts of native eloquence, and the third he developed by a series of ingenious citations from Brownson's Review and the Shepherd of the Valley, with a shrewd running commentary upon their lurking import. His effort was an easy, deliberate, carefully considered, strongly put, and extremely effective one. It fully sustained his high reputation as a cogent, vigorous, and impressive debater. Col. Preston's reply, we confess, was masterly and beautiful. It carried all hearts before it. It was certainly a most captivating display of argument and eloquence. The anti-Know Nothings may well feel proud of their standard bearer in this district, for he is an ornament to his State. This discussion was conducted throughout with high-toned, delightful courtesy, and concluded amidst a feeling of deep and acknowledged admiration for the abilities and splendid gifts of the speakers. It was, upon the whole, among the most dignified and interesting debates to which we have ever listened. Such admirable conflicts of mind cannot fail to strengthen and exalt the true American sentiment.

Our young friend Sue has been silent a long time, but she should remember that her poetry has excited in thousands of hearts such thoughts and feelings as are here expressed:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO "SUE E. WHEEL."

Although my hand has never elapsed  
Thine own so warm and true;  
Although my eyes have never seen  
Thy smiling face, dear Sue;  
Although my heart has never poured  
Its treasures in thy ear,  
And though my lips have never breathed  
Sweet words thou lovest to hear;

Yet, yet I feel a mystic chord,  
That binds my heart to thee;  
Which vibrates to the gentlest touch  
Of thy high minstrelsy;  
It moves and animates my soul  
Like some bright living thing,  
And from my spirit's desert wilds  
The gushing waters spring.

Reflected from the pearly tide  
Deep mirrored there I find  
Thy real self—not jeweled clay;  
But the pure bright noble mind.  
And thus I've found companionship  
In lone and cheerless hours,  
And from thy garland wreath, dear Sue,  
Plucked many chosen flowers.

And may I not still hope to find  
In life's uneven way  
Thy cheering presence still as near  
As it is now to-day;  
We may not journey side by side—  
Each other daily greet;  
But we may have the heart's full gush,  
Which is to me more sweet.

There is no absence but to those  
Who have not felt the bliss  
Of love's sweet presence, filling all  
The soul's light realm with this—  
There is no stranger but to one  
Whose heart has never known  
That power which claims in all a friend  
And makes that friend its own.

ANNA GREENE.

**Daniel Wilson, Thomas Dawson, G. W. Seymour, George Watson, and George Barton** were tried at New Orleans last week for having been concerned in the murder of officer Dunn in that city. Barton was acquitted and the other four were sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

It is estimated that 30,000 Germans attended the picnic near New York at the annual festival of the German singing association of the Eastern cities. They will meet hereafter every two years. Philadelphia is to be the place where the next festival will be held.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says Gen. J. Addison Thomas is to be appointed assistant Secretary of State, vice Dudley Mann resigned. Gen. Thomas was a Taylor man, and acted as secretary of the Board of Claims which sat in London last year.

The editor of the Southern Democrat asks whether he can believe his own eyes. Why yes, we suppose he can believe his own eyes, unless he squints; but we presume he is not quite fool enough to believe his own tongue.

A friend asks us to correct some of the misrepresentations of the Washington Union. It is entirely unnecessary. Nobody believes what the editor of the Union says. We will bet ten to one that he cannot tell the truth, and he may take his choice of subjects.

The Mobile Register learns that the steamer Azile, with about six hundred bales of cotton, on her trip from Demopolis last week, was snagged on Mile Shoal. She threw overboard about 150 bales.

A trotting match, mile heats and repeat, between the celebrated Northern horses Lady Franklin and Saratoga Belle, came off over the Union course, Long Island, on Tuesday. Lady Franklin won the race. Time, 2:31—2:33.

Six negroes, belonging to Mr. Adams, who ran off a few days ago, have been retaken at New Albany.

There have been heavy rains in South Alabama, and the rivers were rising last week.

**THE ELECTION TO-DAY.**—We desire to call the attention of our citizens to the ordinance which is submitted to their vote to-day. The question which they are to decide is one of interest to the entire city.

In August, 1853, the General Council submitted an ordinance to the people authorizing the purchase of wharf property. The ordinance was approved by a large majority. By virtue of that ordinance the Mayor and General Council entered into a contract with James Thompson, who acted for himself and the heirs of Charles M. Strader, deceased, for the purchase of the property commonly known as Strader's wharf.

The city agreed to pay for the property \$175,000 in thirty-year bonds.

The bonds were all made out and deposited in the Louisville Chancery Court.

In March, 1854, Thompson, having shown his title good, complied fully with his part of the contract by executing the proper conveyance and placing the city in possession of the property.

The city has been in possession ever since, receiving wharfage, removing houses, and, in short, using the property as her own.

After the city was in possession of the property, but before the bonds, or all of them were delivered to Thompson, certain of our citizens, by suit, caused the bonds to be declared void. The effect of which judgment was to leave Thompson and the children of Strader without either property or bonds. The Court has declared the bonds void and the city has their property.

The ordinance now submitted to the vote of the people is intended to correct the irregularity on account of which the bonds were declared void, and comply with the city's contract.

This is a question in which every citizen has an interest, and in regard to which there should be no sectional feeling.

Surely the Western District cannot complain of this purchase. All the wharves of the city, except this, are in the Western District.

It would be unjust to have an opposition to this purchase upon the fact that the whole of this property is in the Eastern District. The wharves heretofore bought, and now in the Western District, have, we believe, cost more than this wharf.

If any objection is made on account of the price, we answer that when the first ordinance was submitted it was generally understood that \$175,000 would be the price.

The people knew it—the council knew it—the mayor knew it. Would it be just now, after all that has been done on both sides, to reject the ordinance, and to involve the city of Louisville in a most troublesome affair with Strader's heirs and Thompson?

It seems to us that justice requires the citizens to vote for the ordinance. The ordinance provides that the property is to be paid for without taxation.

By approving the ordinance, our citizens will do an act of simple justice to Thompson and the infant children of C. M. Strader, and at the same time will secure to the city a property of great present advantage and immense future value.

William Dickinson, a bricklayer, was shot by a married woman named Ann Harvey, in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning. Twenty-six buck-shot entered his person. It was thought his injuries would prove fatal.

Hickinson was on his way to his work, when the woman asked him if his name was Dickinson; he replied in the affirmative, when she took a pistol from a basket and shot him. She was immediately arrested. She said that Dickinson and his sister had been slandering her for the past seven years. She had made application to several aldermen to issue warrants for his arrest, but they had refused to have anything to do with the matter, and she consequently determined to take the law into her own hands. She further stated that she had two sons living in California.

Mr. Dickinson denies knowing the woman at all. He says he has a brother who resembles him very much, and that she may have mistaken him for his relative.

The steamer Jane Franklin, while ascending the Kanawha river on Tuesday last, encountered a rise, and when at the mouth of Elk Creek found that steam pouring out strong enough to cause the boat to take a sheer on the pilot, and run into the woods, knocking down chimneys, and demolishing a part of the pilot house, and "husting" the state-rooms aft of the clerk's office, by coming in contact with the trees. Damage about \$500.

The river, in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, had fallen 4 inches, leaving 9 feet 9 inches water in the canal.

The thermometer yesterday stood at 93 in the shade.

The Charleston Courier publishes the subjoined extract from a letter dated Georgetown, S. C., June 22d:

The steamer Calhoun was burnt whilst lying down to the bar last night, about 11 1/2 o'clock. The captain seeing a light from the cabin ran on deck and discovered the boat on fire, and attempted to rouse the mate and engineer, and was compelled to pull them out of their berths; and the mate had so close a run that the fire burnt his hair. The tide running so strong that those on the after part of the boat could not reach those forward, and some hands on the pilot near by saved the crew of the forward part of the boat. Soon after all hands had left their bunks a keg of powder exploded, blowing a considerable part of the stern of the boat. Capt. L. cut away the hawser and she drifted ashore on North Island. As far as I can learn, she is a total loss.

The four livery stables and a frame dwelling on St. Andrew street, New Orleans, belonging to Mr. Beatty, was destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss \$5,000.

Four deaths of cholera occurred at Mayslick on Tuesday and Wednesday. Since then no new cases have occurred.

Geiger, one of the prisoners who broke out of the jail in this city about a week ago, has been arrested at Pittsburg.

[From this morning's Journal.]

PORTLAND, June 29.

There was a straight out Whig State convention yesterday. Hon. Isaac Reed of Waldboro was nominated for Governor. The meeting was large and harmonious.

The resolutions are decidedly anti-Nebraska and anti-Know-Nothing, and are opposed to the present liquor law, although they are in favor of stringent laws regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

New Orleans papers of Saturday received. The election in New Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court resulted in the election of Elgee, anti-Know-Nothing, by 1,200 majority over Merriam, Know-Nothing.

The Union denies the Courier's statement in respect to Gen. Scott's claim.

We have a dispatch from Independence, but it is not so full as the one we published yesterday.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A friend has sent us the following account of the commencement exercises at this institution:  
To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

GENTLEMEN: We had the pleasure of attending the commencement of the Kentucky Military Institute on Wednesday last. Long before we reached the Institute on that morning we heard the cannon's roar. This was the signal to be present. People flocked in from all directions, and all were anxious to witness the exercises.

About 10 A. M. the procession was formed within the square, which is surrounded by the barracks. It was composed of the cadets, who were placed at the head; then followed the alumni, the faculty, and after them the board of visitors. The reason of this mode of procession was, that when the cadets arrived at the place where the exercises were to be held, they should open ranks and salute the faculty and board of visitors, who marched between the two lines to the platform prepared for them and the speakers.

The place where the exercises were held was a beautiful grove, strikingly suited to such a purpose. The muses have always had their groves, and the scholar naturally seeks to recline under the shade of a wide-spread hedge tree.

After prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of Frankfort, Gen. Peter Dudley, President of the Board of Visitors, introduced the following gentlemen to the audience, who delivered orations, viz: Mr. B. Timmons, of Louisville; Mr. W. C. Flournoy, of Tenn., both of whom represented the Philomathean Society. Then followed the members of the graduating class, viz: J. C. Rasherry, of Miss.; H. L. Bedford, of Ky.; J. O. Gower, of Iowa; C. F. Craddock, of Ky.; D. W. Price, of Ky.; H. N. Cox, of Ky.; W. E. Burnett, of Texas; Eli Long, of Ky.; W. S. Mitchell, of La.; and H. B. Harris, of Miss.

It is not necessary to give a full description of the speeches which were made. Mr. John J. Crittenden, who made a speech after the conclusion of the collegiate exercises, said it was the best exhibition of he had ever attended at any college; that he had never witnessed such a display of talent at a college. This proves that the calculations of the Kentucky Military Institute are mistaken in their notions that literature has no votaries within those college walls. When this Institution opened in 1851, under Cols. Allen and Morgan, its number was small. The graduating class of that year numbered three. The class of this year was about sixteen in number. There is one feature of the system of that institution which we particularly admire, and that is while the development of the mind is attended to that of the body is not neglected. A strict observation of the sentiment given by Juvenal is kept—"Mens sana in sano corpore deideranda est," which ought to be its motto.

So much for the commencement of the K. M. I. We hope to witness many more. The review of the cadets under arms by the board of visitors was an imposing sight. The thought struck us that in peace we should prepare for war, and that, as our policy was not to maintain a large standing army, such a preparation could not be better made than by fostering military schools like the K. M. I. Americans should not only be citizens but soldiers. Let war comes upon us we look for volunteers. Let those volunteers, if possible, be well prepared. May the Kentucky Military Institute long be sustained. She will then give to our country many officers who will be well qualified in any emergency where our national or State character requires to be vindicated. The Institute is under the charge of Col. Morgan. There seems to be but one feeling among the cadets toward him. They not only respect him, but his kindness and attention to them have won their love. W.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—We have intelligence from the boundary commission of as late a date as the 25th of April, at their camp twenty miles below Fort Yuma.

The initial point on the Colorado of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as agreed upon by Senor Jimenez and Lieut. Michler, was marked on the 25th of April. Its position is 32 deg. 29 min. 44.45 sec. north latitude, and longitude 114 deg. 48 min. 44.53 sec. west from Greenwich.

An iron monument was erected on the edge of the desert, about two miles from the river, showing the direction of the line.

The parties of Lieut. M. and Senor Jimenez will start from here to-morrow to run and mark the line to the meridian of 111 deg. Two months time is thought to be sufficient to complete this part of the work. How long the party may be delayed at the meridian of 111 deg. is not known. This party heard nothing from the one on the other end of the line since February 20th, and they did not then hear how far they had progressed. All the members of the American party are in good health.—Wash. Union.

## DIED.

On the 29th inst., DELIA BELL, infant daughter of Washington and Cordelia W. Wyatt, aged 20 months and 5 days.

Mrs. Robinson.—The Troy Whig, alluding to the opinions of different newspapers as to whether Mrs. Robinson should be hanged, remarks: "A jury of physicians, experienced in treating cases of insanity, would, we apprehend, arrive at a unanimous conclusion in this case, and would say to the Governor, 'crib, cabin, and confine' this woman, but don't hang her."

THE JAPAN TREATY.—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation declaring the Japan treaty in force. The following are the principal provisions of the treaty:

Article 1. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. The port of Simoda, in the principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first-named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last-named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [Note.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

Art. 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodade and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Art. 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

Art. 5. Shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

Art. 6. If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Art. 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

Art. 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

Art. 9. It is agreed that if at any future day the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

Art. 10. Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Art. 11. There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States consuls or agents to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty: provided that either of the two Governments deem such arrangement necessary.

## DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, June 29.

## CASES DECIDED.

Walton vs Comth, Anderson, affirmed.  
Munson vs Munson, Nicholas, affirmed.  
Tully vs Lingenfelter, Grant, affirmed.  
Ashbrook vs Good, Harrison, reversed.  
McCaughey vs Patterson, Livingston, reversed.

## ORDERS.

Heed vs Ford, Owen;  
Walker vs Boddy, Fayette;  
Graham vs McCuller, Fayette;  
Sayre vs Bascom, Fayette;  
Hawkins vs Sayre, Fayette;  
Lane vs Randall, Fayette; were argued.

A Horrible Thing.—On Wednesday morning, a young woman who had several times been seen in the neighborhood, but unknown as to name or parentage, was observed walking up the Columbus and Wooster Turnpike, near Camden, with a young child, not more than two or three days old, in her arms. The child was entirely without clothing, and only wrapped in a shawl. Her singular manner excited attention, inducing many to the belief that she was insane. When she passed Montauk, about one-half mile above Camden, she had no child with her. Yesterday, when these circumstances became known, a search was instituted to discover the mother and her child, or either of them. A part of a shawl was found on the road, and, upon examination of a neighboring field, in which swine are herded, there were discovered such indications that lead to the belief that this woman had fed her child to the hogs. Subsequent search has not been able to discover the mother or throw other light on this strange occurrence. Cin. Gaz.

## LADIES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for June has been received by A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third-st.

## Extraordinaire.

FIRST OF THE SEASON—FRESH CLAMS IN THE SHELL  
2,000 Fresh Clams in the Shell  
(most delicious) just received this morning by express. To be served in our Restaurant or sold out of the house in quantities to suit.  
m22j&b WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

11 Eastern Pianos at Cost!  
We are still offering the remainder of our Eastern stock of Piano-Fortes at cost. Among these instruments are several fine Center Pianos, full 7 octaves; and all will be arranged new and in perfect order. Being determined to close out the entire lot, persons desiring of purchasing cheap instruments will do well to call and examine them.  
m22j&b WEBB PETERS & CO., 109 Fourth-st.

FINE FLOUR—50 bbls fine Flour for sale low, to close engagement by. m24j&b H. FERGUSON & SON.

A day or two ago we published a letter from Evansville noticing the arrest and fining of a man who had been selling liquor from a flatboat tied to the Kentucky shore, the purchaser taking it to Indiana. The Justice, after arguments by several counsel as to the jurisdiction of Indiana in the case, decided that, in criminal cases, Kentucky and Indiana had concurrent jurisdiction over the Ohio, and the offense was a violation of the Indiana prohibitory law, and fined the defendant \$20 for the first offense and \$10 for the second offense, who, in default of the payment of the fine, was committed. Another man was tried on a similar charge and fined. These decisions involve an important principle. For our part we cannot perceive how a steamboat, flatboat, or any other craft, tied to the Kentucky shore, can be considered amenable to the State laws of Indiana.

**THE HIGHER LAW—Freesoil and Free Love.** At Ceresco, Wisconsin—a place settled originally by a company of Fourierites, and that somewhat noted abolitionist, Warren Chase—they have a society called the "Ceresco Union," an interesting institution, made up of men and women who believe in abolitionism, Fourierism, and the spiritual theory of "free love." Latterly, they have been disturbed in the quiet enjoyment of promiscuous felicity by certain old fogies of the neighborhood, who somehow got it into their heads that "free love" was nothing more nor less than "free lust," and the "Ceresco Union" was an institution a good deal worse than Mormonism. They determined to break it up. But the "free lovers" denied the allegations against them, and published a "statement," or declaration of principles, which was signed by the men and women who owned stock in the Union. The following is the most intelligible paragraph which the statement contains:

We believe that love is not a creature of legislative enactment, nor can be bound or loosed by it. But it is the result of an inherent law of attraction or affinity existing in the very constitution of this gas, and represents the presence and character of the Deity; that we must love what is lovely to us, and cannot help it, and be repelled by what is repugnant to us, and cannot help that. We recognize the true character and divinity of love, and assert that all man-made laws enacted in ignorance of, and contrary to, its natural expression are unjust, unnatural, and a libel upon Deity.

**SUGAR—Its Consumption, &c.**—The consumption of this article is gradually—increase, indeed, we may say rapidly—increasing throughout the civilized world. It is a commodity destined, we have no doubt, to assume still greater importance in the channels of commerce and agriculture. First, because palatable to the taste, and because the uses to which it is and can be applied are innumerable. Second, because it is confessedly healthful and nutritious. Of recent years sugar has become a regular article of importation into Great Britain from the United States. The consumption of imported sugar in 1854, according to the Parliamentary returns, was as follows:

Imported Sugar consumed in Great Britain.	Cwt.
1831.....	81
1840.....	2,305
1844.....	92
1845.....	76,994
1846.....	584,366
1848.....	1,216,912
1854.....	2,439,291

Of the quantities consumed in 1854, the origin was as follows:

	Cwt.
Cuba.....	1,340,320
Porto Rico.....	303,429
United States.....	61,606
Brazil.....	404,415
Java.....	110,068
Philippian Isles.....	120,975
	2,340,813

The New York Economist, remarking upon this subject, says, and justly too, that "such has been the vast increase in the consumption of slave-grown sugar by England since she emancipated her own sugar-growing slaves. According to England's demand for sugar, has the value of slaves in the Spanish Islands risen and fallen, and the activity of the slave trade increased or depressed in proportion. Cuba and the United States are now both competitors in the British markets for the sale of sugar. It should be remarked, however, that the English returns do not distinguish between the country of growth and export. It is therefore possible that a proportion of that derived from the United States may be Cuba sugar. The great diminution which this year takes place in the production of beet-root sugar in Europe must have a great influence upon the cane article for the coming year."

We have remarked also that the demand for, and consumption of, sugar, in its various forms, is increasing throughout all parts of Europe, whilst in this country, Cuba, and the West India Islands, the amount produced is not increasing proportionately to the accumulative demand. This is applicable especially to our Southern sugar-growing States. It is an article like all others, subject to disease and devastation from providential causes. Extreme drought especially, or floods and inundations frequently destroy entire crops. Such injuries will, in all probability, have lessened the yield this year, and in anticipation of this prices have gone up, with a still further advancing tendency.

In view therefore of a rapidly increasing foreign demand, as is demonstrated by the above statistics, and a knowledge of augmentative home consumption, we incline to the belief that greater attention must, ere long, be given to the production and manufacture of sugar, than has heretofore been bestowed upon it.

**Sixty Feet of Daughters.**—In the half-century sermon of Rev. Dr. Brace, of Newington, Conn., we find a fact respecting the Edwards family, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere stated. Speaking of Mr. Backus, one of his predecessors, he says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, every one of whom has been said to be six feet tall—making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind—children of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor." That man who had sixty feet of daughters, and, besides them, one son who had more than sixty feet of intellect, must, according to the Psalmist's view of things, have been a happy man.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**Oil mill Burnt.**—The oil mill of D. T. La-tourette, on the corner of Second and Morgan streets, St. Louis, was burned down between 5 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Loss to Mr. L. in materials and machinery about \$45,000, on which there was no insurance. The building belonged to Mr. F. P. Blair, and was fully insured.

**The Holy Land.**—Sir Moses Montefiore lately passed through Vienna on his way to Palestine. He goes to the Holy Land to buy a large district in the country to settle upon it the Jewish paupers of Jerusalem, and eventually all those Jews who feel inclined to return to the country of their ancestors.

**Population of the World.**—The latest, and apparently the fairest, estimate of the population of the world makes it eleven hundred and fifty millions—viz: Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mohammedans, 140,000,000; and Jews, 15,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 60,000,000; and Protestants, 90,000,000.

**Patent Elastic Horse Shoe.**—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The patent elastic horse shoe is coming into use in this city. It has received the unqualified approbation of veterinary surgeons, horse owners, &c., and as a preventive of those universal foot diseases of horses, viz: corns, sore heels, quarter cracks, &c., it is no doubt almost invaluable. It has been thoroughly tested in this city, and its success was complete and entirely satisfactory."

**Suicide.**—Zephaniah Williams a young man who lived about three miles from town hung himself yesterday. He had always borne a good character and no cause is assigned for the rash act.—Yeoman.

The Hon. J. C. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, has just concluded a very important treaty, which offers reciprocal advantages to both parties. Col. Wheeler has gained the respect of the government and of the inhabitants of Grenada, by his frankness and the simplicity of his manners, so congenial to the country in which he resides.

**NAMES OF SHIPS.**—The system of naming classes of vessels after the fixed plan is gaining ground, and it is one deserving of encouragement. It is no small convenience to the inexperienced landsman to be able to know at first glance at the name what kind of craft it indicates. Thus the Collins steamers are named after seas, and the Cunarders after countries. Bearing the rule in mind, one can very easily recollect to which line the Baltic, Atlantic, Adriatic, Asia, Africa, Canada, and America respectively belong.

Ships of the line in the United States Navy are named after the States. For instance, the Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, &c., all mount 74 guns.

Frigates are named after American rivers—the Columbia, Maritane, Santee, Cumberland, St. Lawrence, Merrimack, Sabine, Potomac, &c. When you see the name of a river given to a Government vessel, it is safe to conclude that she will not carry more than 36 or 44 guns.

Sloops of war are called after State Capitals and other cities. Captain Ingraham's St. Louis, the ill-fated Albany, the Vandania, the Plymouth, the Jamestown, all belong to this class.

Brigs may be known in print by the name of some noted naval commander. Thus, the Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry, &c.

Revenue cutters are generally named after the Cabinet, and sometimes change their names with a change of administration. Thus we have had the Walter Forward, the Wm. M. Meredith, the William H. Graham, the J. S. Dobbin, and probably now have a William L. Marcy, a James Guthrie, &c.

These rules were not adopted until the close of the last war. There are some exceptions, therefore, in each class, consisting of vessels that were built or captured before that time.

In the British Navy there is a great confusion of names among the sailing vessels, but the steamers are generally christened with the name of some infernal deity or attribute, as for instance, the Pluto, the Proserpine, the Cerberus, Charon, Styx, Tartarus, Vixen, Spitfire, Terrible, Dangerous, &c.

Merchant vessels might be advantageously arranged under classified names, and perhaps will be, but at present the old-fashioned medley of Polly Ann, Betsy Jones, Daniel Webster, Jenny Linds, Washingtons, Tom Thumbs, Weatherfields, &c., still prevails among them.

**Albany Evening Journal.**

**An Irish Widow in Clover.**—Seedy Mahomed, soon after his elevation to the throne of Morocco, about the middle of the last century, was desirous to complete the defences of Fez, and, knowing the superiority of the English in engineering, he applied to the British Government for the aid of some person skilled in the art. The request was acceded to, and an experienced sergeant of the Sappers and Miners having been selected as a fit person, was placed at the disposal of his Majesty. Seedy Mahomed received him with much kindness, and allotted a suitable house for his reception. The sergeant continued in the service of the Sultan for some time after he had completed the work at Fez, and after length, leaving his widow without issue.

After his interment, the widow, who was a pretty Irish woman, sought an interview with the Sultan in order to obtain a pension and the means of returning to her country. His Majesty was much struck by her fair and comely appearance, and treated her with condescension and benevolence. That interview resulted in the poor Irish widow becoming the Sultana of Morocco.—Connolly's History of the Sappers and Miners.

**"Only in Fun."**—At a baptism in the western part of the State, a few weeks since, a girl of a shy disposition, about to be immersed, very naturally resisted the attempts of the minister to lead her to the water, and, after a short struggle, began to sob and cry with great violence. At this moment, while a crowd of spectators were anxiously watching the result, a younger brother of the girl stepped up to her and exclaimed, in an under tone, "Don't be scared, Sal, they're only in fun!"

A gentleman of Long Island has succeeded in growing the best old Java coffee on his ground. He sowed the dry berry in drills, having first soaked them in ashes and water for an hour. When the plants were an inch above the surface he stuck a row of oak scrags for them to climb on. Favored by alternate heat and rains they have come on finely, and the berries are nearly ready to be gathered.

The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the council was in session a few days after, the stairs leading to the council chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body compelled to "squin" down the post of the building.

Boston issues 113 papers, with an annual circulation of 54,000,000; New York, 104 papers, circulation 73,000,000; and Philadelphia 51 papers, circulation 48,000,000.

**VISIT TO WANCHOW AND KELUNG—Discovery of Coal.**—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. steamer Jno. Hancock, dated Feb. 13:

We left Wanchow on the 1st, and reached Kelung the next afternoon, finding the Fenimore Cooper there. Our commander called on the mandarin residing at the town, and informed him of our object in visiting the island. During the conversation, he learned that the Chinese claimed Souva bay, which was the only anchorage on the east coast. He could get no information from him in regard to the coal mines, and when he applied for permission to visit them and a guide the mandarin was evidently much troubled. After some talk, he evaded the whole matter by some trumpery excuse. Our commander then took the whole matter into his own hands, hired a guide (promising to bring him away lest he should be punished when we left), and visited the mines, which are situated immediately on the coast. We went into one shaft, some 100 to 150 feet above the sea level, and found the vein about 3 feet thick at the entrance, dipping to the southeast, and about 4 or 5 feet thick inside, where it has been dug out some 60 feet deep. A small quantity of it was purchased at the rate of \$4 per ton, and proved to be excellent soft coal, free from sulphur or clinker.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from Fulton under date of June 25, says:

A most violent act was committed on the person of Robert Newsom, of this county, on Saturday night last, 23d inst., at his residence, eight miles south of this. He was murdered by one of his own slaves, a negro woman, in the kitchen—supposed, some time during the night—and his body entirely consumed by fire in the kitchen fire-place, and the ashes taken up next morning and deposited in the back yard. His body appears, so far as discovery can be made, to have been entirely consumed, except a few small bones, found in the pile of ashes, including a part of his skull bone and the extremities of some of his fingers. The murder was committed without any sufficient cause, so far as I can hear. Mr. Newsom was an old citizen of the county, about sixty years of age, and very active and energetic in his business. He possessed a valuable farm, and had accumulated a very handsome estate. The woman confessed to the murder on Sunday (yesterday) evening, and is in the hands of the law.

Later.—Mr. Newsom, when the family retired, was left at his table reading a newspaper. None of the family heard any disturbance during the night, although the kitchen was within a few feet of the dwelling. He was absent at breakfast on Sunday (yesterday) morning, and the family, for the first time, became alarmed, and called in the neighbors, who continued to look for him until the afternoon, when suspicion fell on the woman, who confessed, and showed the ash pile where the remnant of bones were found. The ash pile had not before been noticed, and would not have been, if she had not directed attention to it.

**Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.**—The Bill-Bug, or Corn-Borer.—We make the following extract from a paper treating of the bill-bug or corn-borer prepared by Mr. Townsend Glover for the agricultural report now in press:

The insect bill-bug, or corn-borer (Sphenophorus), is from four to six-tenths of an inch in length, and of a reddish-brown or reddish-black color. The head is furnished with a long trunk or bill, hence its common name. It is very destructive to corn in many parts of the South and Southwest, and was brought for examination by Senator Evans, where, he states, it is very injurious to the crops on the Pedee river. He says:

"The perfect insect eats into the stalk of the corn either below or just at the surface of the ground, where it deposits its egg. After changing into a grub, the insect remains in the stalk devouring the substance until it transforms into the pupa state, which occurs in the same cavity in the stalk occupied by the grub. It makes its appearance the following spring in the perfect state again to deposit its eggs at the foot of the young plants. These insects destroy the main stem or shoots, thus causing suckers to spring up, which usually produce no grain, or, if any, of very inferior quality to that of the general yield. Swamp lands or low grounds are the places most generally attacked."

General Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Colonel Pitchlynn, chief of the Choctaw nation, both corroborate the statement, in saying that they are very destructive in Alabama and on the Red river, in Arkansas, but that the planters have greatly diminished their numbers by pulling up the roots of the corn after the crop has been housed, piling them up in heaps and burning the whole mass. Perhaps quicklime applied in layers to the corn-stalks and roots would destroy them as the heaps heat and decompose, which would be particularly useful where lime is required for the soil as a manure. By these means the unhatched pupa in the corn would be consumed. A very perceptible decrease of the bill-bug has been observed where the practice of burning the roots has been followed, and, if persevered in, might nearly eradicate them in the course of a few years. At the same time, the wild plants they infest should be discovered, and also destroyed in a similar manner as above.

**WHAT WE DRINK.**—Young byson tea, or what is generally sold for such, must be a nice, innocent beverage. Hear what the Boston Post says:

The unhealthful effect of some parcels of tea which are dealt out in our cities is owing to their being adulterated so extensively by the Chinese. Damaged and old tea is taken by them and placed over hot pans of charcoal to dry; the dried leaves are then put into cast-iron pans—a few pounds of tea in each pan—and placed over furnaces; a little tumeric is now stirred in; but, in order to secure a good green hue, lumps of Prussian blue and gypsum are added. These are then stirred before the fire until the tea has taken the fine bloom color of hyson, with very much the same scent. The transformed leaves are then picked, sifted, chopped small, and sold for excellent young hyson.

**An Old Bird.**—As some masons were effecting repairs in a house in Rue Merciere, in Lyons, France, they surprised, in its nest, where it was apparently expiring from old age, a swallow, having round its neck a chain bearing a little silver plate, with the following words engraved upon it: "Ludovicus Margarite fidele, 1749."

**MARRIED.** In Louisville, on the 28th inst., by Rev. F. A. Morris, Mr. FRANCIS SMITH to Miss SARAH APPLEATE.

**MOWING MATCH.** The TRIAL MATCH OF MOWING MACHINES will come off on the farm of Geo. E. H. Gray, Esq., 5 miles from the city on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, on FRIDAY next, the 6th of July. All persons interested are invited to attend. There will be a number of Machines on exhibition, and they will be thoroughly tested. By order of Committee of Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association. 130 1/2 lb

**Pensions and Bounty Land.** The undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pension under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON. Louisville Journal Office. May 8, 1855—Jabber.

**Kentucky Mechanics' Institute.** THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THIS INSTITUTE will be opened in this city on the 25th day of September, 1855. We invite all Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Artists from all parts of the Union, to join us in this Exhibition, contributing such articles as they may desire to bring before the public. Our Exhibition Hall is of ample dimensions, and is provided with steam power and shifting machinery to exhibit all machinery in motion. Every facility will be afforded for the advantageous exhibition of all articles offered. For amount of space or any information wanted, address M. M. GAZIN, Secretary Exhibition Committee, Louisville, Ky. Those wishing to compete for premiums must enter their goods and have them registered on or before Tuesday, September 25. A payment of three dollars will entitle a person to competition for premiums on any articles he may choose to exhibit. Articles entered for exhibition only are admitted free of charge. All competing articles must be American manufactures. Special premiums will be awarded to such articles as the judges shall decide to be of superior merit. Opportunity will be given on the last night of the Exhibition for the disposal of all goods on hand or otherwise. Articles from a distance should be directed "Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, care of Carter & Joette, Louisville, Ky." G. L. STANCLIFF, GEORGE AINSLIE, T. G. SHAW, Exhibition Committee. Louisville, July 2, 1855—wjtwtwtdjkd3b

**POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH** have the finest assortment of Dress Hats to be found in the city. Give them a call if you desire a good article. 130 1/2 lb

**WHITE BEAVER HATS.**—We have ready for our sales to-day an extra fine article of White Beaver Hats. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st. 130 1/2 lb

**COUNTRY MERCHANDISE** can purchase of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st., and pay for it in HATS at 50% CASH. 130 1/2 lb

**TRAVELING HATS.**—We have just received a large supply of new styles of Traveling and Business Hats. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st. 130 1/2 lb

**HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.** We are selling our stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods cheaper than any house in the Union. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 455 Main st. 130 1/2 lb

**NOW READY, Hughes & Breckinridge's Oral Discussion.** THE ORAL DISCUSSION between the Most Rev. Arch-bishop Hughes and the Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., on the subject of the Bible Religion, in relation to the rights of all its Principles or Doctrines, opposed to Civil or Religious Liberty, and of the question "Is the Presbyterian Religion, in any or in all its Principles or Doctrines, opposed to Civil or Religious Liberty?" has just been received. The frequent calls which we have had for this work (which has been out of print for several years) have induced us to make such arrangements as to the ownership of the copyright as will enable us to furnish it to the trade and others at very reasonable rates. This very useful book for politicians, as it discusses in a masterly manner all the points of the Catholic doctrine and discipline, which are just now creating so much excitement. The work is printed on fine paper, and bound in neat binding, and sold at the moderate price of \$1 50. Orders respectfully solicited. WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, June 30 1/2 lb 130 1/2 lb

**New Books.** THE Ins and Outs of Paris, or Paris by Day and Night, by Julie De Marguerites. Price \$1 25. The Modern British Essayist, by T. Babington Macaulay. Price \$2. The Fisherman's Daughter, or Getting Along; a book of Illustrations. "Know thyself." By Caroline Chesbro. Price \$1 25. Received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street, near Market. 129 1/2 lb

**New Books and New Supplies.** SCENES Beyond the Grave, a Poem of Marietta Davis, from notes, by Rev. J. L. Scott. To the cause of truth and righteousness this volume is sincerely dedicated. Price 75c. All copies from the author of the Parish Sketch-Book, by Rev. F. W. Shelton. Price \$1. Star Papers, or Experiences of Art and Nature, by Henry Ward Beecher. Price \$1 25. A School of Life, by Anna Mary Howitt. Price 75c. The New Pastoral, by Thomas Buchanan Reid. \$1. Full Proof of the Ministry, a sequel to the Boy who was tried up to a Cherry tree, by John M. Norton. Price 75c. Tales for the Marines, by Harry Grogan. Price \$1 25. Received and for sale wholesale or retail by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street, near Market. 129 1/2 lb

**To the Ladies.** Oh, there is a pleasure in selling To ladies what they wish to buy. But others say there is no telling How to suit both the mind and the eye. Some have dirty stores, and their cases Would soil any nice lady's gloves, And I do not suppose that such places Are used by those ladies who love To see the nice cases and covers To books, which are first of their kind, With the neat little pens and pen-holders And note paper doubly refined. At A. Hagan's you should call for these, On Third street, just on the Post-office place, For Adam's polite, and will please Every lady of beauty or grace. 129 1/2 lb A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third st., near Post-office.

**Harper for July.** HARPER'S Magazine for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market. 129 1/2 lb

**New Church Book.** EVENINGS WITH THE ROMANISTS, by Rev. M. Herbert Seymour, author of Morning with the Jesuits. Price 75 cents. Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD. 129 1/2 lb

**Harper for July.** JULY number of Harper just received by S. RINGGOLD. 129 1/2 lb

**Fresh Arrival—Oval Iron-Stone China.** We have just received per steamboat Alvin Adams an invoice of Oval Iron-Stone China, and Tea Ware, a direct importation from the Staffordshire potteries, England, and all the goods are desirable, well got up, and of the best quality, and at a very low price. Purchasers wanting a neat and cheap Dining or Tea Set should call and examine this Ware before making purchases elsewhere. We can make a very advantageous offer to us, as we are now importing direct from the potteries. Give us a call. HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market-st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth, south side. 128 1/2 lb

**Fresh Blue Lick Water.** 10 bbls fresh Blue Lick Water just received direct from the springs. For sale by the barrel or gallon. WALKER & COMMERFORD, Third st. 127 1/2 lb

**White and Gold-band French China, Iron Stone China, and Housekeeping Goods** AT HOOE & LUCKETT'S. 128 1/2 lb

We have now on hand a large and complete stock of the best French China, and Tea Ware, of the most rich and elegant patterns, together with almost every article usually kept in the House furnishing line. Our Stock of Iron Stone China is also very complete. We have also on hand an assortment of fancy articles, such as Motto Cups and Saucers, Puff Boxes, Colognes, fancy Candlesticks, and all the latest novelties. Purchasers will do well by giving us a call before making their selections elsewhere, as we are now offering great bargains. HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market-st., south side, between Third and Fourth. 126 1/2 lb

**Magazines for July at Ringgold's.** GODEY'S Lady's Book; Graham's Magazine; Putnam's do; Dickens Household Words; Leslie's New York Journal. 126 1/2 lb

**Armageddon.** ARMAGEDDON, the overthrow of Romanism and Man-ichaeism; the Existence of the United States foretold in the Bible, its future greatness, invasion by allied Europe, annihilation of Monarchy, expansion into the Millennial Republic, and all, by Wm. E. Chilton. New edition, revised edition, by S. D. Baldwin. New supply received by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market. 126 1/2 lb

**Leslie's Fashions for June.** FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for June received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main. 113 1/2 lb

**The Last Great American Novel.** THE MISSING BRIDE, or MARIAM THE AVENGER, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Last Heiress," "The Wife's Victory," "Gates of Clifton," "The Discreet Daughter," "Retribution," etc. Complete in one volume of 635 pages, bound in cloth, for \$1 25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1. Read the following opinions of the press: "A story written this lady has no superior. She ranks as the best female author of America, and deservedly so. Her works have attained the highest reputation, not only as works of fiction, but for the peculiar beauty and fascination which they possess. Her every page is full of beauties, and her characters and incidents are life-like and vivid, and always charm and delight the reader. We predict for 'The Missing Bride' not only a great reception, but a very extensive sale."—(Emanuel, Clarion, Pa.) The above, together with all the late and select publications of the day, are for sale by A. HAGAN & BRO., 99 Third st. 113 1/2 lb

**WAITERS.**—We are just in receipt of an additional supply of Waiters, in sets, or by the single one, to suit purchasers. Call and examine. HOOE & LUCKETT, 461 Market street, between Third and Fourth, near Fourth. 112 1/2 lb

**A. Jaeger & Co.,** DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in French, English, and Dresden China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mosart Building, Louisville, Ky. 115 b

**French China.** French China, richly decorated and fancy glass; also plain white China, Dining, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets, from 11 to 200 pieces, richly decorated and gilt Vases, Coffee, Card Baskets, Mugs, Candlesticks, &c. Just received a variety of new styles, direct from the manufacturers and for sale at Eastern wholesale prices by A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mosart Building. 114 b

**Glass, Queensware, and Silver-Plated Goods.** A. JAEGER & CO. have on hand the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for cash. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mosart Building. 114 b

**Table Cutlery and Waiters.** Received by Adams & Co.'s express a new supply of ivory, horn, ebony, and ebona hand-made Table Cutlery, manufactured by J. Russell & Co. in Warren, N. H., and of all kinds of Gothic, and convex Waiters and Trays. For sale at very low prices by A. JAEGER & CO., 114 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mosart Building.

**C. PROAL, SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK WARE-ROOMS.** LADIES' BONNET BOXES, Also Dress Boxes and Trunks, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A LARGE AND HANDSOME VARIETY. may 24 b3m 61 THIRD STREET, Between Main and Market.

**Crimping and Pinking done at C. PROAL'S.** 61 Third Street, between Main and Market Street m26 d

**Pittsburg and Cannel Coal.** THE best quality always on hand, for the cash only when ordered, at their office, on Wall street, near Main, Pittsburg and Cannel Coal at the same price. \$30 1/2 lbs m27 b2

**T. S. KENNEDY'S Insurance Office,** No. 471 South side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, front room, up stairs, in Hagan & Dulany's building, over Mark & Down's, Louisville, Ky.

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES, the undersigned is prepared to furnish every information in regard to Life Insurance, and the conditions of membership, and also to issue Policies on Stocks, DWELLINGS, and FACTORIES, and on Stocks or Goods, and other Merchandise in store or in course of transportation by Steamboat, Flatboat, Railroad, or Sea-Vessel. Risks on STEAMBOATS and their appurtenances taken on the most favorable terms, according to the usages and custom at Louisville.

**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,** TORONTO, CANADA WEST. Capital, paid up and secured.....\$1,987,680 00 Surplus.....126,953 43

Total Assets.....2,114,635 43 Reserved Fund, as collateral security, deposited at Louisville.....10,000 00 A. M. CLARK, President. J. G. BOWES, Vice President. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

**BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.** OF TORONTO, INCORPORATED IN 1843. G. P. RIDOUT, Governor. J. T. W. BIRCHALL, Man's Dirce.

**PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY** OF PITTSBURG. Authorized Capital.....\$300,000 00 Paid in.....100,000 00 Surplus.....21,000 00

**Directors:** Wm. F. Johnston, Jacob Patterson, A. A. Carrier, Wm. H. Hagan, Kennedy T. Friend, W. S. Hagen, J. Grier-Sproul, Wade Hampton, A. J. Jones, George R. White, H. E. Cogshall. Officers: Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Pres. | Rodv Patterson, V. Pres. S. S. Carrier, Secretary.

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** OF NEW YORK. OFFICE, TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY. Net Cash Fund 1st Feb'y, 1855, \$2,850,077 56. F. S. WINSTON, President. | I. ABBOTT, Secretary. CHAS. GILL, Attorney. | H. ENRICH, BYDE, Gen. Agt.

All the profits are divided among the policyholders, and can be applied to the annual reduction of the premiums or can be compounded and added to the sum insured. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. THOMAS S. KENNEDY, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky. 113 (a9) b3j1y

**REFRIGERATORS!! ICE CHESTS!! Water Coolers!!!** E. W. MACDONALD, BULLITT STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**MACDONALD'S GALVANIZED IRON REFRIGERATOR,** With all the modern improvements—acknowledged, as a Family Refrigerator, to be unequalled, and to be The best and cheapest article, and the most convenient.

FOR COOLING AND PRESERVING MEATS, MILK, FRUITS, WINES, &c., having received commendations of the most distinguished scientific men, and

**The First Premium at every Fair** where it has been exhibited—is for sale wholesale or retail. This Refrigerator is no Experiment as hundreds will testify.

Circulars, giving full description, with names of many gentlemen of the most distinguished scientific reputation, and well-known citizens of all parts of the United States, corroborating all we have said, will be sent to any address on application. Price of this article in package \$30. Only one size made. Orders stating that the price will be remitted on receipt of bill of lading will be promptly attended to. E. W. MACDONALD, 461 Market-st., between Third and Fourth, south side. 112 b3j

**Feather Dusters at Hooe & Lockett's.** Feather Dusters, all sizes. These Dusters are of the first quality and entirely free of moth. Those wanting an article of the kind will please give us a call. HOOE & LUCKETT, 461 Market-st., between Third and Fourth,



## OFFICIAL.

## BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, June 28, 1855.

Present—All the members except Messrs. Gailbraith, Zeigler, and Haydon.

A message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing him to change and alter the contract of B. McAttee with the city for the bowldering of High street, was read and referred to the revision and street committee of the W. D., whereupon Mr. Pennebaker, chairman of said committee, reported in favor of the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections, which report was rejected and the Mayor's veto sustained by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pope, Raphael, and Weaver—8.

Nays—Messrs. Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, and Vaughan—4.

A message from the Mayor, submitting the proposition of H. H. Higdon to keep Main street and Third and Sixth streets in repair at \$500 per annum, was referred to street committees of both districts.

A message from the Mayor, enclosing the bill of Ben Duke of \$2 for driving a woman to the pest house, was referred to finance committee.

Mr. Reasor obtained leave of absence.

The following petitions for tavern licenses were referred to appropriate committees:

Lewis Schaum, Water street, between Sixth and Seventh; referred to committee on taverns and groceries W. D.

Andrew Sunkel, Market street, bet. Third and Fourth; referred to com. on tav. and gro. W. D.

Chris Myers, corner Green and Shelby; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.

Henry Graff, Jefferson, bet. Clay and Shelby; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.

Philip Gulack, Market, between Shelby and Campbell; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.

Geo. Eller, Jefferson, bet. Hancock and Jackson; referred to com. on tav. and gro. E. D.

The following papers from the engineers' office were referred to appropriate committees:

Engineer's report on gutters on Broadway, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, referred to street committee W. D.

Engineer's report on Cabell street bridge, referred to street com. E. D.

Engineer's report on Campbell street drainage, referred to street com. E. D.

Appportionment for sidewalks on Main from Campbell to Wenzel st., referred to street com. E. D.

Appportionment for sidewalks on Market st. from Campbell to Wenzel, referred to street com. E. D.

Appportionment for sidewalks on Market from Shibly to Campbell, referred to street com. E. D.

Appportionment for sidewalks on Twelfth from Monroe to High, referred to street com. W. D.

Appportionment for sidewalks on Market from Twelfth to Thirteenth, referred to same com.

Appportionment for sidewalks on Jefferson from Ninth to Tenth, referred to same com.

Appportionment for cistern corner Seventh and Broadway, referred to same com.

A message from the Mayor, accompanied by a communication from R. Apperson, president Big Sandy Railroad Co., was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Vaughan, Riley, and Shanks.

Mr. Beatty, from finance committee, reported in favor of a claim of J. Kell of \$45 for scale cases for market-houses, which claim was allowed.

The same, to whom was referred three reports of the Auditor, was discharged from same, which were filed.

Mr. Dunlap, from committee on fire department, to whom was referred a communication from J. H. Thomas and Sim. Watkins, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to procure necessary plans and specifications for a house for the steam fire engine and to advertise for proposals for the erection of same and to report in full at the next regular meeting, which was adopted.

The committee on fire department were, on motion, discharged from consideration of the claims of G. W. Davis and a resolution in regard to extra openings to cisterns.

The same, to whom was referred a communication from fire department, reported a resolution directing the engineer to examine the roof of Hope engine-house and cistern of Rescue company, and report necessary repairs and probable cost, which was adopted.

Mr. Riley appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Board took a recess until 10 o'clock, which recess having expired the Board resumed business.

A message from the Mayor, enclosing two leases from Thos. Overstreet to the city for suite of rooms corner of Fifth and Jefferson; also, a statement of the auditor showing a balance of \$375 due Overstreet thereon; were referred to finance committee.

The claim of John Vanmeter of \$330 for coal was referred to hospital committee, whereupon Mr. Raphael, from said committee, by leave, reported a resolution allowing same, which was adopted, and returned concurred in by Board of Aldermen.

A resolution that when the Council adjourn it be to meet on Thursday, July 5, at 8 o'clock, P. M., was adopted, and returned concurred in by Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Pennebaker appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Penn-baker, from street committee W. D., to whom was referred the engineer's report on grade of High street, between Grove and Commercial, Portland, presented a resolution, directing the engineer to give the necessary stakes for same, which was adopted, and returned by the Board of Aldermen rejected.

The following claims from Board of Aldermen were allowed:

Jos. Vincent, \$16 75 for stone.

M. & F. Fillion, \$24 25 for same.

The following claims from Board of Aldermen were referred to finance committee:

E. Shelcut, \$2 for services as sheriff at election of 1854.

Henry Kridler, \$3 claim as a witness.

The petition of John E. Scott, together with a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Auditor to draw a warrant in favor of aforesaid Scott for \$278, was referred to finance committee.

A resolution from Board of Aldermen, allowing night watch \$100 and day watch \$50 for extra pay, was referred to committee on police.

A resolution from same, allowing R. Daniel \$50 for work on market house, was referred to committee on public works.

A resolution from same, directing the Auditor to lay each settlement with the wharf master before the Council at regular meetings, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from this Board directing the engineer to repair gutter East side Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, was returned rejected by Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance from Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave sidewalks on Broadway, between Third and Fourth, was referred to street committee W. D.

A resolution from same, requesting the treasurer to report the amount paid into the treasury by each market master for fiscal years ending March 10, 1854 and March 10, 1855, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from this Board was returned with a substitute from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to ascertain the probable cost of a suitable apparatus for the American Eagle Company, which was referred to committee on the Fire Department.

A resolution from same, allowing hands at the Beargrass Cut-off their pay for one week from the 9th to 16th of June, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, (accompanied by the Mayor's message), directing the Mayor, City Attorney, and Counsel employed to appeal in the cases of M. Kean and N. Vacaro against the city for a renewal of tavern licences, was concurred in and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Gilliss, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, Vaughan, and Weaver—7.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Pope, and Raphael—5.

A resolution from same, directing the City Atty to take immediate steps to recover the \$1,000 and interest on same, which was illegally withdrawn from the City Treasurer by James S. Speed, late Mayor, as secret service money when there was no such fund set apart by the General Council at his disposal; and to that end he is hereby directed to institute such proceedings for and on behalf of the city as he may deem necessary, was concurred in and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Shanks, Vaughan, and Weaver—8.

Nays—Messrs. Dunlap, Pope, Plummer, and Raphael—4.

A resolution from same, altering the profile maps of Eighteenth, Magazine, Chestnut, Madison, and Walnut streets, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, as indicated on the face of the maps by the engineer, and directing the engineer to contract for the taking up of the new work on Chestnut street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth, and altering the grade of same at the exclusive cost of Jonathan Pearce, and also to contract for the taking up Walnut street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth st., regading and relaying the same, one-half the expense thereof at the cost of Jonathan Pearce, and the other half at the cost of the city, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, directing the pump-contractor W. D. to repair pump at the corner of Grove and Front streets, Portland, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, allowing street hands W. D. their pay per the inspector's report, was concurred in and adopted.

Resolutions from same, approving and confirming the following apportionments, were concurred in and adopted:

Apportionment sidewalks, Market from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, Haggard contractor;

Apportionment sidewalks, Jackson st., from Madison to Chestnut, Jones & Son contractors;

Apportionment sidewalks, Twelfth st., from Main to Market, Weaver & Norwood contractors;

Apportionment sidewalks, Walnut st., from West to Eleventh, Weaver & Norwood contractors;

Apportionment sidewalks, Eleventh st., from Jefferson to Green, Weaver & Norwood contractors;

Apportionment sidewalks, Grayson st., from Eleventh to Twelfth, Weaver & Norwood contractors;

Apportionment sidewalks, Twelfth st., from Market to Jefferson, Weaver & Norwood contractors;

Apportionment for cistern on Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, W. R. Gray contractor;

Apportionment for a well at the corner of High and Gravier, C. Reppert contractor.

A resolution from same, requesting the city engineer to ascertain and report the probable cost of cutting down Curran street the width of the sidewalk on the west side of Fourth st., the property holders on each side thereof having cut down the sidewalks preparatory to paving same, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from same, that the wharf master report to the Council the cost of constructing a roadway for wagons from Fulton st. to the waters' edge on the city lot near Clay st., was concurred in and adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker presented an apportionment for High street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth st., which was referred to street committee W. D., who by leave reported a resolution confirming same.

Mr. Beatty moved to re-commit the same to street committee W. D., and Mr. Dunlap moved to amend by adding the finance committee, which was lost by the following tie vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Pope, Raphael, and Weaver—6.

Nays—Messrs. Beatty, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Plummer, Shanks, and Vaughan—6.

Whereupon said apportionment was re-committed to street committee W. D. by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Dunlap, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pope, Plummer, Raphael, and Weaver—9.

Nays—Messrs. Pennebaker, Shanks, and Vaughan—3.

Mr. Dunlap offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution instructing the street inspector E. D. to repair Clay street bridge at a cost of \$10.

Resolution instructing the street inspector E. D. to repair the gutter on both sides of Preston, bet. Green and Jefferson streets, at a cost not exceeding \$200.

Mr. Gilliss presented a resolution, appropriating the additional sum of \$40 to repair the alley bet. Sixth and Seventh and Chestnut and Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Vaughan presented the following ordinances, which were read by their titles and referred to the street committee W. D.:

An ordinance to pave and re-curb the sidewalks on the west side of Seventh, bet. Chestnut and Broadway st.

An ordinance to pave and repair the sidewalks from Twelfth to Fourteenth, on Main st.

An ordinance to pave the sidewalks on the north side of Main, between Eleventh and Twelfth st.

An ordinance to pave and re-curb the sidewalks between Eleventh and Twelfth, on Market st.

A message from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution in regard to the openings of cisterns, was referred to the committee on public works.

An ordinance from this board, entitled "an ordinance regulating the levy of city taxes for the year ending March 10, 1856, prescribing the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation," was returned by the Board of Aldermen with the following amendments, which were concurred in and adopted:

Amended by striking out "10th" (10th March, 1856) and inserting "9th" (9th March, 1856).

Striking out "20th" (allowing "twenty" per cent. for public schools) and inserting "18."

Striking out "11th" (allowing "eleven" per cent. to the Fire Department) and inserting "10."

Striking out "10th" (10th day of July) and inserting "20th" (in the first line of sec. 4).

Striking out "10th" (10th day of July) and inserting "20th" (in the first line of sec. 4).

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Striking out "10th" (10th day of July) and inserting "20th" (in the first line of sec. 4).

Striking out "10th" (in 15th line of sec. 4, "10th day of March") and inserting "9th."

Striking out that part authorizing the collectors to levy "upon the personal property belonging to any tenant found in or upon the premises of any person owing the taxes."

Striking out that part allowing the collectors "25 cents for written notice" and "25 cents for levy."

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday, July 5th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EDW. COCKE, Clerk.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.

Flour very dull. Sales of superfine from \$3 50. Wheat \$1 80. A sale of 300 sacks ear corn at 70c. Small sales of oats at 45c. Hay retelling from store at \$1 05 per hundred. Bran and shorts \$16 and \$20.

Sales 150 bags Rio coffee at 11c, 100 lbs sugar at 6 1/2c, and plantation molasses 33c/34c.

In provisions, sales of 400 lbs udder mess and M O pork at \$10; 14 caskels rice at 10c, and 15 casks at 8c for shoulders, 9c for ribs, and 11c for carcase hams, packages extra, also a sale of 25 lbs No. 2 lard at 9c.

Sales 47 hds tobacco—1 at \$5, 5 at \$5 1/2, 5 at \$5 3/4, 5 at \$5 5/8, 5 at \$5 7/8, 5 at \$5 9/8, 5 at \$5 11/8, 5 at \$5 13/8, 5 at \$5 15/8, 5 at \$5 17/8, 5 at \$5 19/8, 5 at \$5 21/8, 5 at \$5 23/8, 5 at \$5 25/8, 5 at \$5 27/8, 5 at \$5 29/8, 5 at \$5 31/8, 5 at \$5 33/8, 5 at \$5 35/8, 5 at \$5 37/8, 5 at \$5 39/8, 5 at \$5 41/8, 5 at \$5 43/8, 5 at \$5 45/8, 5 at \$5 47/8, 5 at \$5 49/8, 5 at \$5 51/8, 5 at \$5 53/8, 5 at \$5 55/8, 5 at \$5 57/8, 5 at \$5 59/8, 5 at \$5 61/8, 5 at \$5 63/8, 5 at \$5 65/8, 5 at \$5 67/8, 5 at \$5 69/8, 5 at \$5 71/8, 5 at \$5 73/8, 5 at \$5 75/8, 5 at \$5 77/8, 5 at \$5 79/8, 5 at \$5 81/8, 5 at \$5 83/8, 5 at \$5 85/8, 5 at \$5 87/8, 5 at \$5 89/8, 5 at \$5 91/8, 5 at \$5 93/8, 5 at \$5 95/8, 5 at \$5 97/8, 5 at \$5 99/8, 5 at \$6 01/8, 5 at \$6 03/8, 5 at \$6 05/8, 5 at \$6 07/8, 5 at \$6 09/8, 5 at \$6 11/8, 5 at \$6 13/8, 5 at \$6 15/8, 5 at \$6 17/8, 5 at \$6 19/8, 5 at \$6 21/8, 5 at \$6 23/8, 5 at \$6 25/8, 5 at \$6 27/8, 5 at \$6 29/8, 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